

**REMARKS**

Claims 8-17 are pending in the present application. The Examiner rejected the Claims as follows. Claims 8-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,678,732 (Mouko) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,006,272 (Aravamudan) further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,724,511 (Moritomo).

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Mouko discloses a server allocating an IP address to a client device and implies that before the IP address is assigned to the client device, the client device does not have an IP address; and Aravamudan teaches a method for translating non Internet unique addresses of a home network device to an Internet unique address for Internet communication through a router.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Examiner states that the combination of Mouko and Aravamudan fails to teach or suggest the recitation of upon receipt of a packet from the LAN device, determining whether the origination party's IP address is registered in the unique IP address allocation table, and relies upon Moritomo to cure this deficiency. After reviewing Moritomo, Applicant believes the Examiner is incorrect.

More particularly, to support his rejection, the Examiner states that Moritomo (in column 8, lines 26-35) discloses the recitation of determining whether the origination party's IP address is registered in the unique IP address allocation table. However, with reference to the cited passages, Moritomo teaches "the control unit, upon receiving the IP frame (C1), checks whether or not the requesting party IP address has already been registered in the relevant interface (C2), and if registered therein, a management of the table TB is ended as it is;" Reference to a step of determining whether the origination party's IP address is registered in the unique IP address allocation table, as recited by Claim 8, was not found. Moritomo is concerned with transferring maintenance data between a plurality of wideband switching equipments; each control unit of the plurality of wideband switching equipments is provided with a table for registering an address of a connected party to make the address corresponding to an interface unit accommodating a

wideband line. (See Abstract).

In contrast, the present invention is concerned with using a unique IP address in a private IP address domain. Furthermore, Moritomo refers to a table provided to each control unit whereas the present invention recites “unique IP address allocation table.” Moritomo uses the table to register or mark an IP address whereas the present invention uses the unique IP address table to allocate the unique IP address of the router to the origination’s party’s IP address and transmit the packet to the Internet. Moritomo simply registers the requesting party IP address in the relevant interface if it’s not found registered in the table (See col. 8, lines 36-41) whereas the present invention uses the unique IP address table to allocate the unique IP address of the router to the origination’s party’s IP address and transmit the packet to the Internet as recited in Claim 8. Accordingly, as neither Mouko nor Aravamudan cure this deficiency, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 8 be withdrawn.

Furthermore, the Examiner states that Mouko teaches (in column 2, lines 27-64) the recitation of when the allocated unique IP address is returned from the LAN device, adding the allocated unique IP address returned from the LAN device to the dynamic unique IP address pool, and deleting the returned unique IP address and its corresponding LAN IP address in the unique IP address allocation table as recited in Claim 8. After reviewing the cited references, Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Mouko discloses a server allocating an IP address to a client device and implies that before the IP address is assigned to the client device, the client device does not have an IP address. Moreover, the passage cited by the Examiner to support his rejection of the subject limitations (i.e., column 2, lines 27-64) in relevant part states: “[t]he host management database registers host names of the plural clients, and the sent host name is checked by comparing the host name sent from the client with the registered host names to confirm whether or not any one of the registered host names is perfectly coincident to the host name sent by the client.” In other words, host names (as opposed to an IP address) such as “ABCD0001” and “ABCD” (e.g., see, column 5, lines 60-65) are merely compared to determine whether any of the registered host names matches the list (i.e., is “coincident”) (e.g., see, column 2, lines 53-58). Thus, if a host

name matches the list, the DHCP server knows that it manages the host (e.g., see, Client a and Server A in FIG. 17) and sends an acknowledgment (e.g., see, DHCPACK, FIG. 17 and Column 6, Lines 47-51).

In contrast, Claim 8 includes the recitation of upon receipt of a packet from the LAN device, determining whether the origination party's IP address of the packet is registered in the unique IP address allocation table, which is neither taught nor suggested by Mouko. Additionally, it is noted that the received packet is sent using an IP address (i.e., is performed after an IP address is assigned). As Aravamudan, which teaches a method for translating non Internet unique addresses of a home network device to an Internet unique address for Internet communication through a router, does not cure the deficiencies of Mouko, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 8 be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 14, this claim includes similar recitations as those contained in Claim 8. Accordingly, Applicant believes that Claim 14 is allowable for at least the same reasons as those set forth above with respect to the rejection of Claim 8.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 10, similarly to Claim 8 the Examiner states that the combination of Mouko and Aravamudan fails to teach or suggest the recitation of upon receipt of a packet from the LAN device, determining whether the origination party's IP address is registered in the unique IP address allocation table, and relies upon Moritomo to cure this deficiency. Accordingly, Applicants believe that Claim 10 is allowable for at least the same reasons as those set forth above with respect to the rejection of Claim 8.

Moreover, regarding the rejection of Claim 10, the Examiner did not provide any citation for the limitation of "a LAN device, connected to a router, for sending a request for a unique IP address allocation to the router, when an Internet application is started and it is determined that it is necessary to use a unique IP address, performing the application after receiving an allocated unique IP address from the router, and transmitting to the router a packet to be transmitted to the Internet by using an origination party's IP address as the LAN device's own LAN IP address." Applicant respectfully submits that Mouko does not teach or suggest that recitation. As this

deficiency is not cured by Aravamudan, which teaches a method for translating non Internet unique addresses of a home network device to an Internet unique address for Internet communication through a router, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 10 be withdrawn.

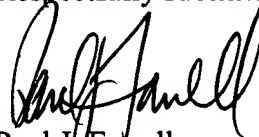
As a reminder, in the Response dated May 10, 2006 it was argued that Mouko does not teach or suggest at least the recitation of a LAN device, connected to a router, for sending a request for a unique IP address allocation to the router, when an Internet application is started and it is determined that it is necessary to use a unique IP address, performing the application after receiving an allocated unique IP address from the router, and transmitting to the router a packet to be transmitted to the Internet by using an origination party's IP address as the LAN device's own LAN IP address, as recited in Claim 10. However, this argument was not then nor is now fully addressed in the present Office Action. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 9, 11 –13, and 15-17 depend from Claims 8, 10, and 14, respectively, and should also be allowable at least for their dependency from an allowable base claim.

Independent Claims 8, 10, and 14 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Without conceding the patentability per se of dependent Claims 9, 11 –13, and 15-17, these are likewise believed to be allowable by virtue of their dependence on their respective independent claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of dependent Claims 9, 11 –13, and 15-17 is respectfully requested.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 8-17, are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul J. Farrell", written over a horizontal line.

Paul J. Farrell

Reg. No. 33,494

Attorney for Applicant

**THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, PC**  
333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 702  
Uniondale, New York 11553  
Tel: (516) 228-3565  
Fax: (516) 228-475

PJF/EC